



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR   | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.  | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 09/583,318      | 05/30/2000  | Sandeep Kishan Singhal | BOC9-2000-0023/1759P | 1555             |

7590 05/12/2004  
SAWYER LAW GROUP LLP  
P O Box 51418  
Palo Alto, CA 94303

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, QUANG N

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|----------|--------------|
|----------|--------------|

2141

DATE MAILED: 05/12/2004

10

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

4

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/583,318

Applicant(s)

SINGHAL ET AL.

Examiner

Quang N. Nguyen

Art Unit

2141

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-7,9-12,15-19,21-24,28-31,33-39,41-47,49-55 and 57-59 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-7,9-12,15-19,21-24,28-31,33-39,41-47,49-55 and 57-59 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 May 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_. 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

***DETAILED ACTION***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 03/08/2004 has been entered.

Claims 1, 12, 24, 36, 44 and 52 have been amended. Claims 2-3, 8, 13-14, 20, 25-27, 32, 40, 48 and 56 have been cancelled. Claims 1, 4-7, 9-12, 15-19, 21-24, 28-31, 33-39, 41-47, 49-55 and 57-59 are presented for examination.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 2141

3. **Claims 1, 4, 7, 9-10, 12, 15-16, 19, 21-22, 24, 28, 31, 33-34, 36, 39, 41-42, 44, 47, 49-50, 52, 55 and 57-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosen et al. (US 6,014,090), herein after referred as Rosen, in view of Shoji et al. (US 6,564,254), herein after referred as Shoji, in further view of Black et al. (US 6,654,813), herein after referred as Black.**

4. As to claim 1, Rosen teaches a method and system for delivering information to a wireless device over a communication network, comprising:

sending environment information of the wireless device to a server on the communication network, wherein the environment information includes geographic location, local weather, date and time, and any combination thereof (*Rosen teaches a geographic location identifier, i.e., environment information, associated with a mobile device 130 is obtained and transmitted over wireless link 140 to a resolution server 110 and then to resource servers 120. Also, as applicant admitted in first paragraph, page 16 of the Amendment filed on 08/08/2003 that it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to readily understand that when the geographic location of the mobile device is sent to the server, the time and date could also be sent and the server could use the received geographic location to perform a query or search to determine the current weather conditions at that location*) (Rosen, Fig. 2, C4: L44-67 and C5: L1-12);

receiving identifiers from the server of the web sites most likely to be requested by a user of the wireless device in that environment (*the results of the query associated with the received geographic location identifier, i.e., the associated resource server*

Art Unit: 2141

*addresses, URLs, or identifiers, wherein each of which provides information of potential interest to the user, are sent to the mobile device 130) (Rosen, C5: L28-42 and C6: L5-33);*

*caching the identifiers for selection by the user (i.e., the list of associated resource server addresses, URLs, or identifiers, wherein each of which provides information of potential interest to the user, can be stored on memory and can be displayed to the user for selection) (Rosen, C6: L63-67 and C4: L1-5).*

However, Rosen does not explicitly teach the server maintains a database of web site identifiers that are categorized by environment factors, and queries the database using the environment information and server policies to determine which web site identifiers are sent to the device and using the identifiers for lookahead data entry, wherein a user is not required to have previously entered the identifiers.

In a related art, Black teaches a method and a system allowing categorized directories of web sites to be created, maintained, and reconfigured easily without excessive human intervention such as an entity information database 28 of Fig. 2 that includes information such as geographic information about entities to which URLs or domain names are mapped in the mapping database 12 (*i.e., the server maintains a database of web site identifiers that are categorized by environment factors*), wherein a set of criteria such as geographical location and/or corresponding standard industry code "SIC" is acquired, from a user or elsewhere, that defines a category of entities, is dynamically applied to a source, to identity/retrieve an entity that meets the criteria (*i.e., queries the database using the environment information and server policies to*

Art Unit: 2141

*determine which web site identifiers are sent to the device*) (Black, Figs. 2 and 5, C2: L10-22 and L61-67, C5: L28-67 and C6: L1-5).

In another related art, Shoji teaches a method and system for specifying a location on a network by monitoring typed input (*i.e., character or symbol*) from the keyboard. If the input character/symbol were found in the local cache file, all URLs corresponding to that entered character/symbol would be passed to the browser and displayed so as to allow the user to select one therefrom (Shoji, Figs. 3-4, C18: L35-67 and C19: L1-11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rosen, Black and Shoji to include the server maintains a database of web site identifiers that are categorized by environment factors, and queries the database using the environment information and server policies to determine which web site identifiers are sent to the device and using the identifiers for lookahead data entry, wherein a user is not required to have previously entered the identifiers because it would allow the system to apply a set of criteria such as environment information to identify a category of entities (*i.e., web site identifiers/URLs*) that meets the criteria and to provide these entities for selection by the user to specify and access information such as Internet Web pages, over the communication network through a process that is both simple and user-friendly to increase portability and mobility for thin-client devices as PDA, wireless/mobile devices with limiting computing resources, hence, to provide mobile users with customized information about their current location with a minimal amount of manual data entry.

5. As to claim 4, Rosen-Black-Shoji teaches the method of claim 1, including the step of personalizing which identifiers are pushed based on personalization information, i.e., based on the user profile (Rosen, C5: L59-67 and C6: L1-11).

6. As to claim 7, Rosen-Black-Shoji teaches the method of claim 1, further including the step of displaying the identifiers on the wireless device (*via user interface device 133*) for selection by the user (Rosen, C6: L5-11 and Shoji, C19: L2-6).

7. As to claim 9, Rosen-Black-Shoji teaches the method of claim 1, further including the step of periodically sending the geographic location the server (*Rosen teaches the geographic location device can be a Global Positioning System "GPS" receiver, which provides a geographic identifier based on the location of the mobile communication device through GPS satellite system, hence, as long as the mobile communication device is turned on or active, the geographic location identifier can be obtained and periodically transmitted to the telecommunication network*) (Rosen, C3: L3-31).

8. As to claim 10, Rosen-Black-Shoji teaches the method of claim 1, further including the step of receiving URLs (*resource server addresses*) as the identifiers.

9. Claims 12, 15-16, 19 and 21-22 are corresponding system claims of method claims 1, 4, 7, and 9-10; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

10. Claims 24, 28, 31 and 33-34 are corresponding computer-readable medium claims of method claims 1, 4, 7 and 9-10; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

11. Claims 36, 39 and 41-42 are corresponding method claims of method claims 1, 7 and 9-10; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

12. Claims 44, 47 and 49-50 are corresponding system claims of method claims 36, 39 and 41-42; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

13. Claims 52, 55 and 57-58 are corresponding computer-readable medium claims of claims 36, 39, 41-42; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

**14. Claims 5, 17, 29, 37, 45 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosen-Black-Shoji, in view of Martin, Jr. et al. (US 6,363,419), herein after referred as Martin.**

15. As to claim 5, Rosen-Black-Shoji teaches the method of claim 1, but does not explicitly teach the step of pre-fetching content from at least one of the web sites indicated by the identifiers.



In the related art, Martin teaches a method of pre-fetching the content information addressed by the URL (in the background by the browser) during a time the user last operated the browser so that the content information would always be immediately available for display to the user without requiring a network connection at idle time (Martin, C7: L60-67 and C8: L1-6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Rosen-Black-Shoji to include the step of pre-fetching content from at least one of the web sites indicated by the identifiers (URLs) as suggested by Martin because it would allow the system to provide/display the content URL information that was cached/pre-fetched in the mobile device at an earlier time to reduce the significant amounts of time in waiting to receive web data from the web sites.

16. Claims 17 and 29 are corresponding system and computer-readable medium claims of method claim 5; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

17. Claim 37 is a corresponding method claim of method claim 5; therefore, it is rejected under the same rationale.

18. Claims 45 and 53 are corresponding system and computer-readable medium claims of method claim 37; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

Art Unit: 2141

**19. Claims 6, 18, 30, 38, 46 and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosen-Black-Shoji, in view of Wynblatt et al. (US 6,219,696), herein after referred as Wynblatt.**

20. As to claim 6, Rosen-Black-Shoji teaches the method of claim 1, but does not explicitly teach the step of informing the user that the identifiers have been received.

In the related art, Wynblatt teaches a method and system for providing targeted internet information to mobile terminal, wherein the URL queue unit is a repository of URLs and title strings, made of standard digital memory and the URL queue unit may have a facility to alert (notify) the terminal user when a new URL has been received and is available (Wynblatt, C4: L28-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Rosen-Black-Shoji to include the step of informing the user that the identifiers have been received as suggested by Wynblatt because it would allow the system to provide a more user-friendly process by alerting/notify user that the information about traffic updates, weather, public emergency reports, advertisements, etc. for localized areas to user via WWW documents/sites is ready for accessing by received URLs.

21. Claims 18 and 30 are corresponding system and computer-readable medium claims of method claim 6; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

Art Unit: 2141

22. Claim 38 is a corresponding method claim of method claim 6; therefore, it is rejected under the same rationale.

23. Claims 46 and 54 are corresponding system and computer-readable medium claims of method claim 38; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

**24. Claims 11, 23, 35, 43, 51 and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosen-Black-Shoji, in view of Perrone et al. (US 6,157,705), herein after referred as Perrone.**

25. As to claim 11, Rosen-Black-Shoji teaches the method of claim 1, but does not explicitly teach the step of receiving URL keywords as the identifiers for speech recognition.

In the related art, Perrone teaches a method for receiving the voice command, associating the voice command with a resource server based on the resource identifier, and delivering the resource from the remote server to the client (Perrone, C8: L9-36).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Rosen-Black-Shoji to include the step of receiving URL keywords as the identifiers for speech recognition as suggested by Perrone because it would allow the system to provide user a faster way to navigate through a conventional website to access desired information by a voice command.

Art Unit: 2141

26. Claims 23 and 35 are corresponding system and computer-readable medium claims of method claim 11; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

27. Claim 43 is a corresponding method claim of method claim 11; therefore, it is rejected under the same rationale.

28. Claims 51 and 59 are corresponding system and computer-readable medium claims of method claim 43; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

29. Applicant's arguments as well as request for reconsideration filed on 03/08/2004 have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

30. Further references of interest are cited on Form PTO-892, which is an attachment to this office action.

31. A shortened statutory period for reply to this action is set to expire THREE (3) months from the mailing date of this communication. See 37 CFR 1.134.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quang N. Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 305-8190.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's SPE, Rupal Dharia, can be reached at (703) 305-4003. The fax phone number for the organization is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3800/4700.

Quang N. Nguyen

  
**RUPAL DHARIA**  
SUPERVISOR, PATENT EXAMINER